cind in Maria and the Tyrol, showers of the so-tices are considered in the control of the so-ciles succeed and the control of the control of the That celebrated micros opist has examined with That celebrated micros opist has examined with the sum of the control of the contr

of serious in them all and he traces have the serious in them, to the trade wind the serious reason of South-America.

Together of Africa and America.

America and America.

Together of Africa and America.

Together of Africa and America.

Together of Issay record and become the prevailing S. W.

Together of the serious and become the prevailing S. W.

Together of the serious the serious of the serious of the serious serious in the weeks the serious in the serious serio

and Afrea, cannot be through a country that is and Afrea, cannot be through a country that is a ternal while concudence at least, that the Risa a ternal while countries in the extra-tropical regions of the North, to and America, that the countries with us over which theory makes these winds to blow, include all the Great Descrits of Asia, and to blow, include all the Great Descrits of Asia, and to blow, include all the Great Descrits of Asia, and to blow, include all the Great Descrits of Asia, and to blow, include all the Great Descrits of Asia, and to blow, include a tensor of the two Southers and the North, to represent the probable route and are the Northern Continents.

The country between these two lines is the countries to the country which, in the general system of atmospherical rivaleto, in the general system of atmospherical rivaleto, in the general system of atmospherical descand America.

points to project lines in the direction which these

Equional cains.

These two points will be, one near the mouth of the Amazon, the other not far from the Gallipagos listed. The part of the equator between them is to part crossed by the S. E. trades—after having rurered the greatest extent of land, from whose strate the supplies of moisture are most scanty.

Alms from the Gallipagos, through Florence, in his, and another from the mouth of the Amazon through Aleppo, in Holy Land, would, after passing its Topic of Cancer, mark upon the surface of the confider put of these winds. This is that "leecond, which, if such be the system of atmospheral creatation, ought to be scantily supplied with the surface of the confider put of the surface put of the surface of the confider put of the surface of the confider put of the surface put of the sur

The Hyetographic Map of Europe in Johnston's

The liptographic Map of Europe in Johnston's beneal Physical Atlas, places the region of least precision between these two lines. It wed seen that Nature, as if to reclaim this like high from the desert, had stationed by the make these winds a succession of infland season sent the finest mids a succession of infland season sent the traspian Sea, and the Sea of Aral, all of which are situated exactly in this direction, as hough these sheets of water were designed, in the goad system of aqueous arrangements, to supply with resh vapor, winds that had already jett enough behand tem to make an Amazon and an Orinaco of gaid wistem of appears arrangements, to supply sith resh tagor, which that had already left enough behaviour to make an Amazon and an Ormogo of.

The Andes were once covered by the sea , for their loss are now cowned with the remains of marine simus. When they and their continent were subscriped—dmitting that Europe in general outline wisthen as it now its—it cannot be supposed, if the credition of vapor was then such as I sumove at now to be, that the chinares of that part of the old world which is under the kee of those mountains, were then as scantily supplied with mountaine as they now are. When the sea covered South America, the winds had nearly all the waters which now make the Amazon to bring away and to distribute among the countries situated along the route as about to them. Is there are evidence that the basin which holds the Caspian Sea has been more copiously watered than its now! There is evidence in Lavor of the probability that it has been, for portions of that sea have retired and left sait-beds behind.

If ever the Caspian sea exposed a larger surface for evaporation than it now does, if the precipitation in that valley ever exceeded the evaporation from it, as if does in all valleys drained into the open seaties, there must have been a change of hygromet real conditions there. And a dimiting the vapor springs for that valley to be situated in the direction apposed, the riving up of a conductation the bottom of the sea, or the upheaval of a range of mountains areas their route in certain parts of America, Afaca of Spain, might have been sufficient to root the an of the moisture which it was wont to carre away and excipitate upon this great inland basin. See how the Andes have made Alacama a devert, and of

prespirate upon this great intains the Andes have made Atacama a desert, and of western Peru a rainless country, simply by the rang of a mountain range between these regions

using of a mountain rang and their vapor springs. Ishall, after describing that part of Asia that is bing the lines which include Ishali, after describing the lines which include that part of Asia that is under the lee of the S.E. trade wind Africa, return again to a consideration of

RE trade wind Africa lies to the North of the Tropic of Cancer, and between two lines, the one passing through Cape Paimas and Medina, the other through Aden and Delin.

Being extended to the Equator, they will include that part of it which its crossed by the continental S. E. trade-winds of Africa, after they have traversed the greatest extent of land surface.

The range which lies between the two lines which represent the course of the American winds and vapers, and the two lines which represent the course of the American winds and vapers, and the two lines which represent the course of the African winds and vapers, in the range which bunder the tee of winds that have for the most part traversed water surface, or the ocean, in their circuits S. E. trade-winds. But a bare inspection of the hart will show that the S. E. trade-winds which case the Equator between lang. Is and 50° W., and short are supposed to blow over interthis homisphere between these two ranges, have traversed and as well as water. That it is processly those winds, which in the Summer and Fall, are converted and as well as water. That it is processly those winds, which in the Summer and Fall, are converted and as well as water as an arrivers. Those winds, therefore, it would seem, leave much of their channels in the grand system of circulations, for the most part as fry winds. Moreover, it is not to be supposed, that the channels through which the winds that cross the Equator at the several places basied, are as sharply defined in nature as the lines suggested would represent them to do.

The whole region of the extra tropical Old World that is included within the ranges marked, is the repos which has most land to windward of it in the soulters flemisphere.

Now this curious that all the great extra-tropical

Now it is curious that all the great extra-tropical

Solian Hemisphere.

Now its curious that all the great extra-tropical desited the Earth, with those regions in Europe and its which have the least amount of precipitation upon them, should be within this range. That they are stunted under the lee of the Southern Contracts and have but little rain, may be a concudence, I sind. But that these deserts of the Old World are back where they are, is no committee—no accudent. They are placed where they are, and as they are yet design, and in being so placed, it was intended that they should subserve some grand purpose in the terrestral occurony.

Let usee, therefore, if we can discover any marke a that design—any of the purposes of such an arrangement, and truce any connection between that transpirent and the supposition which I maintain, as to the place whence the winds that blow over has regions derive their vapors.

I wails termarked at once that all the infant's sease Asa, and all those of Europe, except the semi-real value of the North, are within this mage. The Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, the Meditermean, the Black and the Caspian, all full within And why are they planted there? Why are they wranged to the N. E. and S. W. under this lee, and a the very direction in which theory makes this steadh of thirsty winds to prevail? Clearly and smoothy one of the purposes in the Divine economy was, that they might replenish with vapor the winds that are almost vaporless, but that, when in the general system of circulation has who should these winds be almost vaporless, but that, when in the general system of circulation are proposed as the place for taking up vapor, the need-mapping are not to be had on, being obtained, has since been taken away by the cool tops of semian ranges over which these winds have had the member the proposition is greater in the precipies of the proposition is greater in the proposition of the propos

sentian ranges over which these winds have had plan.

In the Mediterranean the evaporation is greater than the precipitation. Upon the Red Sea there ime falls a drop of rain, it is all evaporation. Are a sot therefore, entitled to regard the Red Sea amake weight thrown in to regulate the proportion of continuous distributions of the earth in due season and in programmer conclusive that the winds which blower describes the earth in due season and in programmer conclusive that the winds which blower describes the regions which contain few or no position furnish supplies of vapor?

There, so scantily supplied with vapor are the winds which pass in the general channels of circulators after the water-shed and sea-basin of the Mediterment, that they take up there more water as vapor than they deposit. Thowing out of the question that is taken up from the surface of the Mediterment has the contained the salerabed of that sea than they take up from it said. The excess is to be found in the rivers which desagree into the Mediterment has taken up from the salerabed of that sea than they take up from it said. The excess is to be found in the rivers which desagree into the Mediterment has taken up from the salerabed of that sea than they take up from it said. The excess is to be found in the rivers which the winds which blow across the beson of that sea, that they not only take up again all the water that these rivers pour into it, but they create a demand erivers pour into it, but they create a demand

for an immense current from the Atlantic to supply the rest.

the rest.

It is estimated that three' times as much water as the Mediterranean receives from its rivers, is exaporated from it. This may be an over-estimate, but the fact is made obvious by the current which the Atlantic sends in through the Straits of Gibraltar, that the evaporation from it is in excess of the precipitation; and that the difference, whether it be much or little, is carried off to modify climate elsewhere, to refresh with showers, and make fruitful, some other parts of the earth.

The great initiand basin of Asia in which are Aral and the Caspian Seas, is situated on the route which

The great inlead basin of Asia in which are Aral and the Caspian Seas, is situated on the route which I make these thirsty winds from S.E trade wind Africa and America to take, and so scant of vapor are these winds when they arrive in this basin, that they have no moisture to leave behind. Just as much as they pour down, they take up again and carry off. The level of the Caspian Sea is as permanent as that of the whole Ocean. We know that the volume of water returned by the winds, the rains, and the dews, into the whole Ocean, is exactly equal to the volumn which those seas give back to the atmosphere; for as far as our knowledge extends, the level of each of these two seas is as permanent as that of the great Ocean itself.

These winds, therefore, do not begin permanently to lay down their load of moisture, be it great or small, until they cross the Oura Mountains. On the steppes of Issim, we find them first beginning to lay down more than they take up sgain, after they have supplied the Amazon and the other great Equatorial rivers of the South.

In the Oto, the Yenesi and the Lena, is to be found the volumn which contains the expression for the

the volume which contains the expression for the load of water which these winds have brought from the Southern hemisphere, the Mediterranean and the Red Sca. For in these almost hyperborean river basins, do we find the first instance in which, through out the entire range assigned these winds, they have, after supplying the Amazon, &c., left more water behind them than they have taken up again and carried

The low temperatures of Siberian Asia are quite sufficient to extract from these wine's the remnants of vapor which the cool mountain tops and mighty rivers of the Southern hemisphere have left in them. Here I may be permitted to pause, that I may call attention to the remarkable connedence, and admire the marks of design, the beautiful and exquisite adjustments that we see here provided to ensure the perfect workings of the Great Atmospherical Machine.

The coincidence is between the hygrometrical con

The coincidence is between the hygrometrical conditions of all the countries within, and the hygrometrical conditions of all the countries without, the range included within the lines which I have drawn to represent the route in this liemsphere of the S. E. trade winds, which have blown their course over the mind in South Africa and America.

Both to the right and the left of this range, are countries included between the same parallels in which it is—yet, these countries all receive more water from the atmosphere than they give back to it again. They all have rivers running into the sea—On the one hand, there is in Europe, the Rhine, the Elbe and all the great rivers that empty into the At-On the one hand, there is in Europe, the Knine, the Elibe and all the great rivers that empty into the At-lantic. On the other hand, there are in Asia, the Ganges, and all the great rivers of China, and in North America in the latitude of the Caspan Sea is our great system of fresh water lakes. All of these receive from the atmosphere immense volumes of water and pour it into the sea in streams the water agrangement.

of water and pour it into the sea in streams the most magnificent.

It is remarkable that none of these coptously supplied water-steels have, to the S. W. of them, in the trade wind regions of the Southern Hemisphere, any considerable body of land. They are, all of them, under the lee of evaporating surfaces of ocean waters. in the trace-wind region of the South.

Only those countries in the extra tropical North, which I have described as lying under the lee of trade-wind South America and Africa, are scantily Supplied with rain.

The surface of the Caspian Sea is about equal to

the precipitation. Our lakes are between the same parallels, and about the same distance from the Western Coast of America that the Caspian is from the Western Coast of Europe and yet the waters discharged by the St. Lawrence give us an idea of how greatly precipitation is in excess of evaporation here with us.

To windward of the lakes, and in the trade-wind regions of the Southern Hemisphere, is no land. Therefore, supposing that such, as I maintain, is the course of the vapor-distributing winds, ought they not to carry more water from the occan to the lakes than from the land — from the interior of South Africa and America to the Caspian!

to carry more water from the ocean to the takes than from the land?—from the interior of South Africa and America to the Cuspian!

In like manner, extra-tropical New-Holland and South-Africa have each land—not water—to the windward of them in the trade wind regions of the northern bemisphere when the vapor for their rains ought to be taken up. They are both countries of little rain. But extra-tropical South-America has, in the trade wind region to windward of it in the northern bemisphere, a great extent of ocean, and the amount of precipitation in extra-tropical South-

America is wonderful.

The concidence, therefore, is remarkable, that the countries in the extra-tropical regions of this hemisphere, which he to the N. E. of large districts of land is the trade wind regions of the other hemisphere, should be scantily supplied with rains, and likewise those so situated in the extra-tropical South, with regard to land in the trade wind region of the Night.

If the North.

Having thus remarked upon the coincidence, let us urn to the evaluate of design, and contemplate the securiful himsery displayed in the arrangement of he land and water, as we find them along this conjectural "wind road."

this subject.

That part of Asia, then, which is under the lee of RE trade wind Africa hes to the North of the Trop to Clancer, and between two lines, the one passing through Cape Paimas and Medina, the other through Aden and Delin.

The process of precipitation is that a permanent increase or correase of the quantity of water thus put and lept in circulation by the winds, would be tollowed by a corresponding change of the quantity of water thus put and lept in circulation by the winds, would be followed by a corresponding change of hygrometri-cal concilient which would draw after it permanent changes of climate. Permanent changes of climate would ravoive the ultimate well-being of myriads of organisms, both in the vegetable and animal king-

dems.

The quantity of moisture that the atmosphere keeps in circulation, is no doubt just that quantity which is best suited to the well-being, and for the proper development of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and that quantity is dependent upon the arrangement that we see in nature between the land and the waler, between mountain and desert, size and sea. It the seas and evaporating surfaces were charged, and removed from the places they occupy, to other places, the places of pre-pitation probably would a so be charged, whole families of plants would writer and die for the want of cloud and sunshine, dry and wet in proper proportions. And, with would writer and ofer for the want of colors and shift-shine dry and wet in proper proportions. And, with the bight of plants, whole tribes of animals would also perish, and under such a chance arrangement, man would no longer be able to rely upon the early and the latter rain, or to count with certainly upon rains being sent in due season, for secu-time and harvest. And that the rain will be sent in due seanaryest. And that the ran will be sent in due sea, son, we are assured, and when we recollect who i is that "sendeth" it, we feel the conviction stron within us, that He that sendeth the rain has the winds for his messengers; and that they may do he bidd ng. The land and the sea were arranged, both a to position and proportion, where they are, and a

it should be borne in mind that the S. E. trade If should be borne in mind that the S. E trade winds, after they rise up at the Equator, have to everleap the N. E. trade winds, consequently they do not touch the earth until near the tropic of Cancer—more frequently to the north than to the south of it. But for a part of every year, the place where these vaulting S. E. trades first strike the earth, after leaving the other hemisphere, is very near it is tropic. On the Equatorial side of it, be it remandered, the N. E. trade winds blow, on the Polar side, what was the S. E. trades, and what is now the prevailing south-westerly winds of our home phere, prevail.

Now take a map of the Eastern Hemisphere, and it will be seen that the upper half of the Red Sea is

Now take a map of the Eastern tremspacer, and it will be seen that the upper half of the Red Sea is north of the Tropic of Cancer; the lower half to the south of it. That the latter is within the N. E tradewind region, the former in the region where the S. W passage winds are the prevailing winds.

W passage winds are the prevailing winds.

The River Tigris is probably evaporated from the upper half of this sea by these winds, while the N. E. trade-winds take up, from the lower half, those vapors which feed the Nile with rain, and which the clouds deliver to the cold demands of the Moon. Thus, there are two "wind-roads" crossing this sea. To the windward of it each windpath is through a rainless region to the leeward, in each case, as a river to cross.

path is through a ranness region to the eceward, in each case, is a river to cross.

The Person Gulf lies, for the most, in the track of the S. W. winds: to the windward of the Person Gulf is a desert, to the leeward, the River Indus. This is the way in which theory would require the vapor from the Red Sea and Person Gulf to be conveyed, and this is the way in which we find indications that it is conveyed. For to leeward, do we find, in each case, a river, telling to us by signs not to be mistaken, that it receives more water from the to be mistaken, that it receives more water from the clouds than it gives back to the winds.

Is it not a curious circumstance that the winds which travel the road suggested, from the Southern Hemisphere should, when they touch the earth on the polar side of the Northern Tropic, he so thirsty— more thirsty, much more, than those which travel on either sice of their path, and which are supposed to have cone from Southern seas, not from South-rea leads.

ern brods.
The Mediterranean has to give those winds three times as much vapor as it receives from them. The Red Sea gives them as much as they will take, and receives nothing back in return. The Persian Gulf doubtless gives more than a receives.

What becomes of the rest | Doubtless it is given What becomes of the rest. Doubless it is given to the wires, that they may bear it off to distant regions, and make fruitui lands that but for these sources of supply would be almost ramiless, if not entirely aris, waste and barren.

These sees and urms of the Ocean now present themselves to the mind, as counterpresses in the great beginning the mind, as counterpresses in the great beginning the mind, as counterpresses in the strength of the Earth. As sheets of water, placed where they are, to balance

* Date us agle " Physical Geographs" Enzyelaged a Best-

the land in the trade wind region of South America and South Africa, they now present themselves.

When the foundations of the earth were laid, we know who it was that "measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out the Heavens with a span, and comprehended the dust of the Earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance."

Here, then, we see harmony in the winda design.

the hills in a balance.

Here, then, we see harmony in the winds, design in the mountains, order in the sea, arrangement in

are signs of beauty and works of grandeur. Here are agns of beauty and worst of grandent and we may now fancy, that in this exquisite system of adaptations and compensations, we can almost behold in the Red and Mediterranean Seas the very waters that were held in the hollow of the Almighty hand, when He weighed the Andes and balanced the hills in Africa.

In that great inland basin of Asia which holds the Correst Seasond emissions are and emissions and area of one million.

In that great inland basin of Asia which holds the Caspian Sea, and embraces an area of one million and a half of geographical square miles of land, we see the water surface so exquisitely adjusted that it is just sufficient, and no more, to return to the atmosphere as rapor, exactly as much moisture as the atmosphere, lends in rainto the river of that basin. Thus we may regard the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Persian Gulf as relays, distributed along the route of these thirsty winds, from the continents of the other hemisphere, to supply them with vapor, or to restore to them that which they have left behind to feed the sources of the Amazon, the Niger and the Cotico.

in contemplating the office of the winds in the disis contemplating the office of the winds in the dis-tribution of moisture over the earth, we may liken them to messengers that are heavily tasked being laden with as much as they can bear. The tood of water given to them to carry away from the sea into the recesses of the most distant mountains becomes too heavy, and then it is precipitated as mountain torrents. There is then a change of temperature the aimosphere is invigorated, and straightway the winds commence to lift up their toad again, taking up, as before, a large portion of that which they had ust let down to rest.

The change of temperature from day to day, accomplishes important ends in the grand arrangement for giving circulation to moisture and rains to the earth. According to the beautiful series of observations which, at my request, a brother officer conducted upon the nabits of the Mississippi River, as it passes Metaphis, in Tennesce, it appears that only about one-sixth of the water that is rained in that valley reaches the ocean through that river. The five-sixths are taken up again into the air and are carried off in the general channels of circulation. The five-sixths are taken up again into the air and re-carried off in the general channels of circulation

re carried off in the general channels of cardiac supply other systems of lake and river basins. The hypothesis that the winds from South Africa and America do take the course through Europe and case which I have marked out for them, is supported to say the least, that we

Asia which I have marked out for them, is supported us so many coincidences, to say the least, that we are entitled to regard it as probably correct, until a train of coincidences as striking can be addited to show that such is not the case.

Returning once more to a consideration of the geological consideration of the agency of the winds in accounting for the depression of the Dead Sea, we now see the fact most strikingly brought out before as, that if the Straits of Gibraltar were to be barred as that if the Straits of Gibraltar were to be barred as that we water could uses through them, we up, so that no water could pass through them, we should have a great depression of water level in the Mediterraneas. Three times as much water is evaporated from that sea as is returned to it through the

A portion of water evaporated from it is probably rained down and returned to it through the rivers. But—supposing it to be barred up—as the demand upon it for vapor would exceed the supply by rains and rivers, it would commence to dry up. As it sinks down, the area exposed for evaporation would decrease, the supplies to the rivers would diminishment finally there would be established between the

such an equilibrium. There are connected with it the remains of a channel by which the water ran into the sea. Its surface is now 500 feet below the sea level, and it is setting up. If not in the Dead sea, co we not in the valley of this lake, find out cropping teme reason for the question.—What have the winds had to so with the phenomena before us?

The winds, in this sense, are goological agents of great power. It is not impossible but that they may afford us the means of comparing directly, geological events which had taken place in our hemisphere, with geological events in another.

The tops of the Andes were once at the bottom of the sea. Which is the oldest formation, that of the Dead Sea, or the Andes. If the former be the older, then the chinate of the Dead Sea must have been hygrometrically very different from what it now is.

In regarding the winds as geological agents, we can no longer consider them as the type of instability. We rather behold them in the light of ancient and fartaful chromelers, which upon being rightly consulted, will reveal to us truths which nature has written upon their wings in characters as legible and enduring as she ever engraved the history of geological events upon the tablet of the rock.

Professor Rodgers has suggested the idea that the salt of the sea is washed into it by the rains and rivers from the land. The waters of Lake Titicaea, which receives the drainage of the great mand basin of the Andes, are only brischish, not sail. Hence we may infer that this Lake hes not been samiling long enough to become brine, like the waters of the Dead Sea, he saw what he took to be the dry bed of a river, that once flowed them it.

which i have called up from the sea to testify in this presence concerning the works of nature, and to tell us which be the older, the Amles watching the stars with their hoary heads, or the Dead Sea sleeping upon its cubic beds of crystal sail.

M. F. Macry, U. S. N.

THE CONCLUSION.

The next Annual Meeting of the Association will ke place at Cleveland, Ohio, on the third Wednesay of August, 1852. No semi-annual session will

elected. The Permanent Secretary, Prof. Spances F. Baing, holds over, his term of three years not having expired.

Prof. James D. Dana has been elected General

Secretary for the ensuing year.

The Standing Committee recommended a stri

gent measure against non-paying members, viz ames shall be stricken from the roll.

The Special Committees on the Subject of Prof. Mitchell's System of Astronomical Observations, on Prof. Coakley's Elliptical Tables of Neptune, or the Prime Meridian, and on Physical Constants, were discharged. Those on the U.S. Coast Survey, a Uniform Standard of Weights and Measures, and on Memorializing the State Governments in relation to Geological Surveys, were continued, and all others not named as discharged were likewise continued.

The citizens of Albany have liberally taken upon hemselves the responsibility of publishing the proceedings of the Convention. The expense will proba-

The recent demise of Dr. Samuel, George Morrow, of Philadelphia, was announced to-day, in feeling terms, by Prof. Wn. B. Rogens. Prof. Agassiz subsequently responded to the sentiments expressed, and was much affected in view of a coincidence which occurred on an occasion exactly similar fourteen years since, when, as President of the Helvetic Association for the Advancement of Science, he received the announcement that the tenderest tie of his life had been broken.

The customary votes of thanks were tendered to the citizens of Albany and the Trustees of Public lastitutions in the city, for the excellent entertainment afforded the members of the Convention during the session.

The Convention then dissolved.

Balen A. Mart, U.S. N.

The number of new members elected at this meeting was considerably over one hundred. The num ber of papers read was about one hundred. I annex a list of the members elected at this

NEW MEMBERS

Elected at the Albany Meeting of the Association.

Cool. J. H. Lefroy, Toronto, Dr. Peter O, Williams, Gouverner, N. W. Washington
Prof. L. D. Williams, Mead ville
Prof. S. R. Williams, Canton Dr. P. Cooler, Albany Co. N. Y. W. S. Thomas, Norserth, Dr. H. M. Van Tuyle, Daylon, Ohio.
N. Y. S. N. Sanford, Granville, Dr. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. C. Nott, Mobile, Ala. J. Hotchasse, Bridgewater, Van Armsby, Albany Co. J. Thomas, P. C. Steinsmade, Troy, Dr. Aver J. Skilkon, Troy, Chee. A. C. Ress, Zanesville, Ohio.
N. Y. M. Hill, Engle Rvier, L. S. Control, Zanesville, Ohio.
N. Y. C. Ress, Zanesville, Ohio.
N. Y. G. Kim, Politiman, Albany, C. Chee. M. Seiden, Troy, Chemical Control of the Control of

Chas B Waring New-York Dr.C. Parry Davenport, Lowa H. A. Newton, Sherburne, Rev. Emerson Davis, Weth-New-York Hun John N. Wilson, Albary J. A. Linther, Schoharie, G. W. Weynan, Petsburgh, Dr. Thos. Goodsell, Utica, Rev. H. Mandeville, Albary, Rev. J. Davenport, Albany, Dr. H. D. Pame, Albany, J. Leman, Lenter Mass.

Rev. J. Davenport, Albany
Dr. H. D. Pame, Albany
J. Laman, Lenox Mass
S. D. Humphrey, New York,
H. W. Ripley, New York,
J. P. Leech Brooklyn, L. L.
David S. Petros, Albany,
Wm. C. Johnson, Chros,
A. C. S. Johnson, N. York,
C. H. Palmar, Romee, Mich.
Dr. W. Kitcheil, Newars, N. J.
Rev. H. Pannaster, Cacenodan D. Enster, Baltimore,
B. J. Tenney, Kunston, N. York,
S. J. M. Hagne, Newark, N. J.
W. W. Hagne, Newark, N. J.
W. W. Hagne, Newark, N. J.
W. W. Hagne, Newark, N. J.
W. J. Toylor, Philadelphia
W. J. Toylor, Philadelphia
W. J. Toylor, Philadelphia
Rev. De Beman, Troy,
Lucke David Buell, do.
Rev. H. Potter, Albany,
Rev. De Reman, Troy,
Lucke David Buell, do.
Rev. H. Potter, Albany,
Rev. De Reman, Troy,
Lucke David Buell, do.
Rev. H. Potter, Albany,
Rev. De Reman, Troy,
Lucke David Buell, do.
Rev. H. Potter, Albany,
Rev. J. C. W. Burton, Lansine, Dr. Rev. Leevisind,
Rev. J. E. Woodlynide, BorsRev. J. Rev. Woodlynide, BorsRev. J. P. Woodlynide, BorsRev. Mass.
Rev. Nathan Monroe, BradGroft, Mass.
J. Scoville, Salisbury, Mass.
J. L. Aux. Daliton, Cambridge,
J. Stanson, Paris Hill, N. Y.
Rasson, Paris H The legality of the Reclory patents is to be tested by an appeal to the judicial tribunals, either the public of the Reclors to have the right of appeal to the Privy Council in England, the expense of both sides of the suit being borne by the Province. To the surprise of everybody, the old ladies who walk about in pantaloens and are permitted to regard themselves in their collective capacity as the counterpart of the British flours of Lords, the Legislative Councellors, have actually pincked up spirit enough to throw out a bill passed by the Assembly. It was a bill to authorize the sale of part of a rectory endowment. In this they did right enough, but it is to be feared that the amable grandmammas are beginning to conceive allogether too great ideas of their own importance, for they have since menaced the destruction of the Supply bill by ordering the order of the day, for its Rev. J. E. Woodbradge, Bos. R. K. Winshow, Cleveland, 100, Mai, Gen. J. E. Wood, Troy. Han, D. Y. Lansing, Albany, C. A. Spencer, Canjastosa, Hon. D. Y. Lansing, Albany, C. M. Han, D. Y. Lansing, Albany, H. G. Han, C. Mass, James Taylor, Albany, Mass. Prof. Satheriand, Mostreal, C. A. Seely, Rochester, N. Y. Rev. E. Thompson Baird, G. W. L. Smith, Troy. Press Washington College, Abraham, E. Williams, Albany, Total, 117.

mirar interest which has marked the progress of the Convention, and of the evening gatherings. You will take it for granted that everything passed off to The Legislature has abolished the Act which rethe entire satisfaction of entertainers and entertained. and that those who have been here will always be where the same body carries a like influence with it. Yours.

MIKWAUKEE.

Population-Railroads, &c. NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1851. To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune

Space and time have failed me to speak of the pe-

Permit a Milwaukee man to correct a few important errors in the communication of your correspondent, J. Pickavant, dated Milwankee, July 31, 1851, and published in The Tribune on the 22d inst It is not exactly true, as stated by J. Pickavant, that the Wheat crop of Wisconsin has been a failure for the last two or three years. Our large exports of Wheat and Flour from the different Wisconsin ports show a different state of things from a failure, and then it will be remembered that we are a new State. with a constantly increasing population, by means of foreign emigration and the migration from the Eastern and Western States, which requires a large quantity to be kept on hand for home consumption. In July, 1851, the number of acres under Wheat was louble the amount of 1850, and those most convershat the crop of 1851 will be fifty per cent more than the crop of 1850. It will be recollected that the partralfailure of our Wheat crop was occasioned by the constant rains which prevailed during the present eason over all the Western States. Our soil and hmate is admirably adapted for the growing of

season over all the Western States. Our soil and chimate is admirably adapted for the growing of Wheat, and as for Cora, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay, Potatoes, and the different kinds of vergetables, the crep of this year is a superabundant one.

Your corresponded further states that "the growth of Milwaukee has not been so great for the past year or two as it was previously." In this statement your correspondent has not been correctly informed. There never was a time since the first settlement of Milwaukee that such large sums of money were expended in building as in 1850 and 1851, and to my own knowledge there are more brack-dwellings, and substantial brick stores, that would be an ornament even to New-York, in course of erection at the present time in Milwaukee than were put up in any one-year before. Now thistanding the legal interest of money is twelve per cent, in Wisconsin, still, so great is our confidence in the permanency of the city, the value of its property, and its continued property to loaning at those rates. Our city has cutered into a contract with a Cincinnati gentleman who preposes lighting the city with gas at his own expense, if dyraulic works to supply our city with pure water from that nexthaustible foundain. Lake Michigan. This, surely, is strong evidence that we have not come to a stand-still.

Two year+ ago we had not one mile of Railroad, or Finix Road lealing from Milwaukee, at this time we have twenty miles of Railroad in operation, and afficen miles more nearly completed—we have six or seven Plank Roads leading from the city of Milwaukee is that he city of miles here followed more subscribed by property one her corporate capacity, has taken stock and paid in \$100.00 more subscribed by property owners in Milwauke to this energrise, and, at a less distance. Within two years the city of Milwaukee in the story of Milwaukee in the story of milkers has been \$10,000 more subscribed by property owners in Milwauke to this energrise, and, at a

That while Chicago will be a city for many States, Milwaukee will exist for Wisconsin only." Itad Mr. Peckaynut taken up the map of the Western States, and followed the line of our Railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi—a distance only of 150 miles—be would discover that our roust mant take the trade of the northern half of lown, of all Minnesoia, of the Upper Mississippi, and of four fifths of Wisconson.

The Bock River Railroad, that your correspondent scenes to think will injure Milwaukee so much, we think will be our greatest benefit. The subscription-bocks to the stock in the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are now open, and when we complete this 30 miles, it will intersect the Fond-dulac Road 40 miles merth of Jaresville, and consequently form all the trade into Milwaukee.

I do not blame your correspondent for the opinion hat Chicago, and not Milwaukee, is destined to be the New-York of the West, for such an opinion is merely speculative, and, if based upon the information contained in his communication, can be of little value. Your correspondent visited Milwaukee at the dullest time of the year, when all were engaged harvesting, were lie to visit the same place the last of September, in October and November, his impressions of the business transacted there would be entirely different. The same holds good of all Western cities.

Lask as an act of public justice, some corner in

ties. I ask, as an act of public justice, some corner in your paper for this feeble vindication of my a lopted my. When a man writes truth, he has no occasion o subscribe himself anonimously. Jams Johnson.

CANADA.

Business of Parliament-The Seigniorial Ten-ure-Legality of the Rectory Patents to be

Tested-Party Processions.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Tenento, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1851. Business accumulates upon Parliament

notwithstanding the practice of usually protracting the sittings of the House till after the noon of night and every long debate seems to push the prorogation further into the future. It is now doubtful if the indispensable business can be got through next week. leaving some hundred bills and motions to be thrown The Seignfortal tenure of Lower Canada will be

placed upon an entirely different footing by a bill now before the Legislature, though it will neither be abolished nor commuted. professed object of the bill is the definition of the rights of the seigniors and censitaires; and its effect will be to relieve the censitaires from many of the burdens imposed upon them, without, as their advocates allege, the sanction or authority of law. It provides that all future concessions of lands by seigmors shall be made at a rate not exceeding four sous an acre rent. In this respect it professes to proceed upon the spirit of the ancient law. It is con-tended by the advocates of the bill that in 1711 the Prench King issued an arret, fixing the maximum tended by the advocates of the bill that in 1711 the French King issued an arret, fixing the maximum reni which any seignior might receive at two sous an acre but in consideration of the great increase in the value of wheat and other grain since that period, it is proposed to allow the seigniors to receive for further concessions twice that sum. While some regard this provision as liberal to a fault toward the seigniors, they on the contrary denounce it as sportation, and demand to be heard in delense of their interests at the bar of the house, a privilege which is to be grainfed them tomorrow. This provision of the bill is not to effect the rates now paid, which amount in some instances to 20 sous, an acre. The rights of the seigniors to receive more than the maximum rate tixed by the arret of 1711 is to be tested by having recourse to the leral tribunals. The settentors totally deny the validity of the arret of the French King, and rest their claim to receive any amount of rend which the emisliers in any agree to give on vertiain decisions of the Courts of Lower Canada. In which the right of the seigniors to receive more than two sons an acre is upheld. On the other hand the legality of these elections is disputed and it is asserted that there exist no judgments of the character and that the courts of original jurisdiction, by which

they were pronounced, are incompetent to establish a jurisprudence, and moreover, no court has the right to pronounce judgments in opposition to the wiriten law, if they do so overstepthe bounds of their duty. Parliament has an unquestionable right to interfere. The bill also limits the right of the Seignior to compet the constance to grind at his mill the grain grown on the seigniories and for the use of the family of the constance. This stakes denounced by the seigniors as "spollation," but in fact it will be no detriment to them as they are to be released from the reciprocal obligation of building mills in future. The right which the seignior now possesses of resuming any lands he has sold, within one year, is also abolished, except in cases of fraud. The bill passed a second reading vesterial morning by a majority of over 30. Mr. Gury, a seignior, speke seven hours and a haif in opposition to the bill.

The legality of the Rectory patents is to be tested

for they have since menaced the destruction of the supply ball by ordering the order of the day, for its second reading, to be discharged. Their quarrel with the Money bill arces out of a question of magnary privilege—the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, having fixed the maximum salary of the Clerk of the Council, which the latter body contend they had no right to do—forgetting, probably, that the control of the public purse resides solely in the Campans.

dered party processions penal, which was levelled solely at the Orange Associations, but which was so completely a dead letter that it used to be ostenta-tiously violated in the very capital of the Province, under the eyes of the Legislature and the Govern-

Massachuserts .- We find in The Worcester Spy what purports to be an official copy of the resolutions adopted by the Opposition Convention recently in session in that city:

Resolutions of the Democratic State Convent Workester, Aug. 20, 1851.

Worester, Aug. 20, 1851.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. Resolved, That the Democratic Platform.

1. Resolved, That the Democrate purty is precumently national, and sectional, and for the Union is a whole Lison—that it has always sustained, not can only regain its supremacy in the Union, by adhering to its own me and measures; repeating an interface of exciting a littless marked by sectional times. South or North, East or West; and by leaving to the sound sense of the needle of each State and Territory their dimension policy and institutions.

2. Resolved, That thes Convention recommends to the

people of each State and Periody deer done possess, possess and institutions.

2. Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the National Democrate Committee, and to the Democracy of each State, the call of a National Convention to be held at Railtmore in May, 182, for the normation of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

3. Resolved, That this Convention being now called together for the purpose of electing Debigates at large to the National Convention, it is the especial duty of the representatives of the Democracy of Massachusetts here assembled, fractly, distinctly and fully to lay down the National distributions upon which those Delegates are to be chosen, and the principles using which they are to represent us in that Convention, before proceeding to their election.

a Executed, That this Convention cordulty approve of the measures of Saze Reform passed at the last session of the Legislature, and extressly desires that others which are in contemplation, may also be carried into practical

feet.

In Resolved, That the free bailet and the homestead
yes, passed by the lest Legislature, are measures calculad to scoure the manly wide, endence of free labor, and can
expansed only by those who dreat that the workingman's
sle should usual as much as the vote of the capitalist, and
or exemplied to the Democrass in each town to see by
Lytthe and of proper Committees, that the most ballet law
is a fair trial at the poils, and is not sneered down or
owned down by its owners.

recumbers, and Henry W. Cushman, the present Continues to the united support of the Beopera's parts of the State for the offices of Governor and Liceteman Governor, in the approaching election.

Laws of the Special Session.

The following extract from the Supply bill will be interesting to such newspapers as have been selected by the Boards of Supervisors to publish the laws.

Fifty dollars, in addition to the amount to be

paid by the Board of Supervisors, is a liberal gratuity on the part of the Legislature, mas-much as the newspapers would have been bound to publish the laws of the Extra Session in or-

to publish the laws of the Extra Session in order to receive any compensation for publishing
the laws of the Regular Session. The \$50,
however, although a gratuity, is much less than
the actual expense of printing the laws;

"To each of the newspapers now designated by
the Boards of Supervisors to publish the laws, who
shall furnish sufficient evidence to the Secretary of
State that the laws passed at the Special Session
have been published in such paper, the sum of \$50,
to be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the
Controller, on the proof as aforesaid being furnished."

Later from the Plains.

Correspondence of The Republican.
INDEPENDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1851. A party consisting of eleven persons, four or five of them from this county, reached here yesterday evening from California. They came the overland route by way of the Salt Lake, and have been since 1st June making the trip. They speak of

been since 1st June making the trip. They speak of it as a delightful journey.

The most of the trains intended for the Valley had reached their place of destination. Waldo & Co's train were four or five days travel beyond Fort Laramie, their second train at the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte. The mails for the Valley were progressing very well and were expected to make their time. Col. Mitchell and party had not reached the road when the company branched off toward Fork Laramsorth.

the road when the company for the road when the best for Leavenworth.

Almost ever since I wrote you last, we have had shower after shower—such an amount of rain as has failen at this scasson of the year, is very unusual with us. During one of the storms—most of which have been attended with thunder and lightning—a tree was stricken in one place, and Mrs. McClanahan, an estimable lady, wife of Mr. James McClanahan, was

instantly killed by the shock.

The health of our city and neighborhood is now very good—no sickness of any kind reported. Telegraph and mails all out of fix. Yours, &c. The U. S. Mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Dickinson, arrived yesterday morning, 58 hours

from Charleston. We are indebted to Capt. D. and our friends of The Charleston Courier, Southern Stand and Evening News for papers. AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON OF THE

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON OF THE LATE TORNADO.—A fact connected with the late destructive torondo, which we have not seen noticed elsewhere, is this. That the apples from trees over-turned by the wind, have the appearance of fruit that has been partially baked. They are dark-colored, and considerably softened. The whole apple does not, in every instance, present this appearance, it being only visible in spots on some, while on others it is more general. We are informed that there are hundreds of bushels of anoles, in this condition, it being only visible in spor-ers it is more general. We are informed that incr-are hundreds of bushels of apples, in this condition, scattered along the trail of the whiriwind. The corn-stalks, too, that are prostrated, in many in-stances, it is suid, present the appearance of having stances, it is suid, present the appearance of having been blasted, or cut and dried for a considerable leanth of time.

The Com-

Nonwich (Vt.) University.-The Commencement exercises took place on the 21st inst.
The orator of the University was Rev. Roswell Park,
of Connecticut. The orators of the literary societies
were Rev. Prof. J. E. King, of Newbury, Vt., and
flou. Caleb Lyon, of New-York. The latter received were Rev. Prof. J. E. King, of Newbury, Vt., and Hon Caleb Lyon, of New-York. The latter received the bonorary degree of Ll. D. The exercises of the granulating class are invocably spoken of. The Nor-wich University, as our readers know, combines military with literary instruction.

The Wrecked Steamer Union.

The following is an authentic narrative, furnished by Capt. Marks, of the loss of the steamer Union, on the Pacific coast

furnished by Capt. Marks, of the loss of the steamer Union, on the Pacific coast:

The steamer Union sailed from San Francisco on the 1st July, at midmight was clear of the Porth Head. The ship was put on the usual course, so as to make the land south of Monderey. At meridian of the 2d, the weather cleared away. By conservation, the 3d place was the land of 3d north, the land at the time about fitteen miles distant the steamer Pacific, Capt. Bailey, in sight, about eight miles in shore of the Union—the ship's course at the same time given S. S. E., and kept so unthinoon of the 3d. The weather curring the fatter part of the day and night, had been thek and longy. At meridian of the 3d, the steamer Isthmus hove in sight, from San Francisco, bound to Parama, lat 2d 3d north—no land sight. At sunset we had run berhull down—the listhmus steering one point more to the eastward than the Union. July the 4th, having passed all the chain of islands usually made on this route, without seeing any of them, Uniged myself well to the westward, and shaped my course to make the island of Ceres. Throughout the night, the weather was thick and logy. At I o'clock P. M. on the 5th I left the deck, and, having seen no land since leaving Monterey, passing otisine of St. Catherine, St. Miguel, and John lierg, and having seen none of them, felt sure John legg, and having seen none of them, felt sure the position of the slip was where the reckoning, and courses steered ought to have put her. At 3. A. M., quite thick weather, the slip strock on a hard rocky bank, about half a mile from the main land. A. M. ditte thex weather, the sop strock on a hard rocky bank, about half a mile from the main hand. The helm was immediately ordered to pert the ship at the next moment was among the breakers, and disabled before any possible means could be taken to extricate her from her perilous position. She in less than half an hour filled to the lower deck, and broke anniships, the sea at the time breaking over her after body. At dayinght, the passengers and gold dust were landed. Mr. Berry, my chief officer, I sent on shore to take charge of what was landed. At 10 A. M., the breakers increasing, made it dangerous to land. Mr. Berry found it difficult to get the men any longer to return to the ship, and sent me word "this will be the last boat to go to the ship, he crew refusing any longer to remain in the boats, as it was impossible to land without risk of life." I was obliged, then, to abandon the ship, which proved to be a total wreck. Before leaving her the buits begin starting, and the main deck opened abreast the engine room. On reaching the shore, a number of the passengers flocked about me to know what was the prospect before them. I saw nothing but the barren coast of Lower Galifornia, lat 30 deg. aorth, ion, 115 sieg, 45 min, west, about 25 miles south of st. Chester Bushwayer.

lon. 115 deg. 45 mm. west, about 25 miles south of St. Quintin Bay by water, and 60 by land. In examining the treasure tanded, I found one box missing, marked J. Warson, Philadelphia, contain-ining \$6,000 in dust, which was stolen during the morning of the fifth. The empty box was found in

the between decks
On the morning of the 6th, I despatched Dr. Hewitt and guide to San Domingo, which was distant about 15 miles from the wreek, to procure mules to remove the gold dust to St. Quintin, a safe port to reemback the treasure. The following day, sent

capaleo. Larrived at New-York in the Cherokee, on the

Acapatice
I arrived at New-York in the Cherokee, on the night of the clist inst. The following morning a publication, suped by E. K. Hiskman, Lawrence burg, ky, was shown to me. The cause of so gross charges as are therein made upon me. I cannot account for, otherwise than that nearly all the passen gers felt argains to have a share of the gold dist, which, with great risk and anxiety I had succeeded in bringing to New-York.

Immediately after landing from the wreck, I found a greater part of the ships crew in a disordered state from the use of lugor, and to protect the provisions, water, &c., selected some twenty of the passengers to watch over them. The following day, a number of the passengers of their own accord told me they were going to San Diego and St. Quistin. Provisions were furnished them, and they left, together with part of the crew. I then left it would be prudent to select a posse of forty whom I could have undersome control, and reward them for their services with antificient to procure them a passage from St. Quintin to Passona, to which they resouly ascented, forming themselves into a body to guard the treasure and provisions. The best of feeling existed between myself and this posse for several days, two of them naking quite an apology to me for want of thought in the passengers, for allowing my dispatches by Dr. (16w)!! to go without giving a card of thanks for the ramento, Di. Kohertson, known as the great squatter agriator, commenced booking on the dust with a strong feeling of a large salvage, and from day to day hexangues the passengers, telling them that atops about the taken to get the gold dust out of my hands, in the event of my not being brought to terms. A Mr. Day, who was chosen head of the posse, showed a strong disposition to have things his own way, and enceavored to take the charge of the gold dust out of my such attempt being male, they would have to take my isnaes. I gave him to understand, in the event of any sushaltempt being mare they would have to take it over my corpse. He then took a decided stand against me, and at every opportunity, offered me insult, and continued so doing until we reached Chapters. He necteoded to know me, and expressed himself as having had my acquaintance for several years. I do not know that I ever saw him until on board the Union, and then he informed me of his having been paymaster in the Government service, and was now acting as agent for Mr. Vanderbilt. At Panama he handed me a note from Capt. Howard, which he informed me contained a challenge, and that he was to ach as Capt. Howard's friend. Before leaving St. Quintin, I was obliged to submit my trunk to the examination of himself and Dr. Robertson, for treasure which they said they had heard was stolen, and in my possession. As Mr. Hickman remarks, let the public judge what must have been my condition, betweed in with such mes, at the head of a large number of passengers, some of them returning from California without setting what they went after, and some of them permises, and ready for any chance to get a salvage and the only thing in the way was Capt. Marks, who would not let them have what many of them feit they were entitled to.

At Acapulco, the entire passengers, with the execution of three or four, made a claim of salvage.

way was Capt. Marks, who would not let them have what many of them feit they were entitled to.

At Acapulco, the entire passengers, with the exception of three or four, made a ctaim of salvage; and for expressing my opinion to the Consul against any such claim. I brought upon myself many insults, at times I was insulted in the Consul's office, and again in the streets my papers for protest, &c., were torn up by them in the office of the Consul, of which fact I have his certificate. The entire crew, with hut few exceptions were shaped the day leaving San Francisco. A number of them came on board in luquor, which in a few hours wore off, and good order and discipline were on board the Union, I having selected from among the crew men to take the helm, and given orders to my officers not to admit such men as were not helmasmen to the wheel. Liquor to the crew of the Union was prohibited, and on no occasion have I ever allowed the police of the ship to have any liquor. If the crew, on the 4th of July, got liquor, it was given to them by the men who most complained of their drunkenness. This was the conduct of a set of men, determined to have part of the dust, or some revenge on me for preventing it. Since my arrival here, these same men have libeled the dust for salvage, thereby preventing its being delivered to the consignees.

The above is a plain statement of facts, and, with Mr. Hickman, I am content to let the public judge for themselves.

Master late steamship Union.

Death by Lightning.—On Saturday night, Mr. T. S. Carpenter, residing in the north part of Madison, was killed by lightning. A very severe shock, accompanied with a loud report, awakened Mr. Carpenter's wife. She spoke to her husband several times and received no answer. She threw water into his face and used every means in her power to revive him. Failing in her efforts, she aroused one of her neighbors, both of whom made every exertion to resuscitate Mr. C but to no purpose, the vital spark was extinct—he gasped but once after the neighbor came in. The hair on one safe of the head of Mr. C. was burnt, and a slight discoloration of the skin upon the side—no other marks or appearance of the electric current were visible. From appearances after death, it was supposed that blood vessels were ruptured.

[Painsville (Onio) Observer.

commencement of Centenary College, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on the Rev. E. H. Hatcher, of the Tennessee Conference, the degree of D.D. on the Rev. Charles Coilins, President of Emory and Henry College, Va., the degree of LL D. on the Hon. W. L. Sharkie, of Miss., and the Hon. S. W. Dowas, of Louisiana. The commencement CENTENARY COLLEGE .- At the recent W. Downs, of Louisiana. The commencement s mon was delivered by the Rev. W. Winans, P.D.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-The prisoner, ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The prisoner, Murphy, confined at Spracuse for the murder of a laborer near that city, attempted to commat suit the on Friday. He had a razor in his cell, with which he casted his abdomen so severely that he could not have long survived had he not been discovered. As it is, it is doubtful whether he can recover. He confessed the rime of which he is charged, and says he tried to kill himself as an act of penance.